

United States Senate

June 3, 1963

Respectfully referred to

Department of Justice

for such consideration as the communication
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of
inclosure.

By direction of

Jaco E. Jarvis U. S. S.

19 JUN 10 M.K.

JUN 11 1963

CIV. RIGHTS DIV.
FBI

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

Voting

UNITED STATES v. McLEOD

Correspondence

Correspondence - U.S. v. Blanchard 7111.
Ind. v. Ind.

(Dallas County, Ala.) 1971-13-3

72-3-51

15,353

United States Court of Appeals
FIFTH CIRCUIT

EDWARD W. WADSWORTH
CLERK

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

ROOM 408 - 400 ROYAL ST.
NEW ORLEANS 18, LA.

November 13, 1963

United States Marshal
Mobile, Alabama.

Re: No. 21040. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs.
BLANCHARD McLEOD, ET AL.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find six (6) certified copies of the order entered this date by the Court in the above case, paragraph 3 of which order you will note directs that this order shall be personally served forthwith upon each of the appellees by the United States Marshal or Deputy Marshals for the Southern District of Alabama.

The appellees of record in this case in this Court are as follows:

BLANCHARD McLEOD, Circuit Solicitor for the
Fourth Judicial Circuit, State of Alabama;

HENRY REESE, County Solicitor for Dallas County,
State of Alabama;

JAMES G. CLARK, JR., Sheriff of Dallas County,
State of Alabama;

JAMES HARE, Judge for the Fourth Judicial Circuit,
State of Alabama;

H. H. HOUSTON, Clerk of the Circuit Court
of Dallas County; and

ROBERT D. WILKINSON, JR., Foreman of the Grand Jury
of the Circuit Court of Dallas County, State of
Alabama, Fall Term 1963.

Yours truly,

Edward W. Wadsworth
EDWARD W. WADSWORTH,
Clerk.

Encs.

CONFIRMATION COPY for mailing to sender

1. HON GORDON MADISON PHONE RESIDENCE AND DLR ASSITANT ATTORNEY
GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA STATE CAPITOL PT NOV 11
BLDG MONTGOMERY ALA

DOCKETED

2. HON BLANCHARD MCLEOD TRY PHONE RESIDENCE IMMY
NOV 18 1963 AND DLR CIRCUIT SOLICITOR

4TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF RE P 7-0200 LYT 2151
ALABAMA CAMDEN ALA

CIVIL RIGHTS

3. HON HENRY REESE PHONE RESIDENCE AND DLR COUNTY SOLICITOR OF DALLAS
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SELMA ALA

THIS IS TO NOTIFY YOU THAT ON TUESDAY MORNING

NOVEMBER TWELFTH THE UNITED STATES WILL FILE
A COMPLAINT AND SEEK A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING

ORDER AGAINST BLANCHARD MCLEOD, HENRY REESE,
JAMES C. CLARKE JR, JAMES HANE, M H HOUSTON,
ROBERT D WILKINSON JR, IN THE UNITED STATES

DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
ALABAMA NORTHERN DIVISION IN MOBILE. THE
UNITED STATES WILL SEEK AN APPOINTMENT WITH
JUDGE THOMAS AT 9:30 AM OR AS SOON THEREAFTER

72-3-51
C.C.S.
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
WASHDC

copy

PT NOV 11

FD

SHEET 2. 62-7-8200
LYT 11 1

//////////

AS IT CAN BE HEARD , TO PRESENT THE APPLICATION
FOR A TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER TO THE
HONORABLE DANIEL H. THOMAS , UNITED STATES
DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA .
YOU ARE INVITED TO BE PRESENT . IN THE
EVENT SAID APPLICATION SHOULD BE DENIED , THE
UNITED STATES INTENDS TO APPEAL PROMPTLY TO THE
U.S. COURT OF APPEAL FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT IN
NEW ORLEANS. COPIES OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PAPERS
WILL BE AVAILABLE AT THE U.S. ATTORNEYS OFFICE
IN MOBILE AT NINE A.M. TUESDAY MORNING

BURKE MARSHALL
ASSISTANT
ATTORNEY GENERAL
CIVIL RIGHTS
DIVISION DEPARTMENT
OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON, DC

MAIL SIG WASHDC
WASHINGTON 25, DC

Copy

United States Court of Appeals

FIFTH CIRCUIT

EDWARD W. WADSWORTH
CLERK

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

POST OFFICE BOX 20120
NEW ORLEANS 30, LA.

November 13, 1963

DOCKETED

NOV 18 1963

Clerk
U. S. District Court
Mobile, Alabama

CIVIL RIGHTS

Re: No. 21040 - United States of America
-vs- Blanchard McLeod, Etc., Et Al

Dear Sir:

Find enclosed certified copy of order entered by this Court this date on the Government's motion for an injunction pending appeal, which order is self-explanatory.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD W. WADSWORTH,
Clerk

enc.
jc
cc and enc.:
Hon. Burke Marshall
Hon. John W. Douglas
Mr. Alan S. Rosenthal
Hon. Leslie Hall

72-3-51
~~72-3-45~~

CIVIL RIGHTS DIV.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

November 19, 1963

BM:DRO:ash
72-3-51
15,353

Mr. William J. O'Connor
Clerk, United States District
Court for the Southern District
of Alabama
Mobile, Alabama

Re: United States v. McLeod
(C.A. No. 3188-63)

Dear Mr. O'Connor

I am enclosing five complete copies of the papers filed and the two orders entered by Judge Thomas in this case prior to the time the Government filed notice of appeal. Mr. Doar said that you desired three copies for the Judge. Please transmit the remaining two copies to Mr. Stewart, the United States Marshal, for service on the defendants who have not previously been served with these papers.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By:
D. ROBERT OWEN
Attorney

Enclosures

cc: Records
Chreno
Doar
Trial File(Rm. 1140) ✓

T. 7-13-63

20530

BM:INT:iwd
144-35-243

D.A.

JUL 15 1963

[REDACTED]
12 Court Lane
Cambridge, Maryland

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

7/14/63
This will acknowledge your recent communication to the Attorney General.

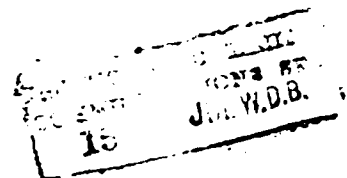
You have not set forth sufficient information to enable us to determine whether a violation of a federal statute is involved. If you will furnish additional details, this matter will receive our careful consideration.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By:
JOHN L. MURPHY, Chief
General Litigation Section

cc: Records
Chrono
Mr. Tranen



Form No. CVR-17
Rev. 6-7-63 Civil Rights Division

FROM: MAIL AND DOCKET ROOM

- () Assistant Attorney General
- () First Assistant
- () Second Assistant
- () Trial Staff
- ()
- () Chief, General Litigation Sec.
- () Head Const. Rts. Unit
- () *19 April*
- () Chief, Appeals and Research Sec.
- () Federal Custody Unit
- ()
- () Chief, Voting and Election Sec.
- ()
- ()

REMARKS:

ask him to be specific

1/11
NO DOCKET CARD

1-4-15

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
CAMBRIDGE, MARYLAND
[REDACTED]

June 18, 1963

The Honorable Robert Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I am writing this letter to you because of my grave concern over violations of the law which accompany the racial troubles in this community. I have practiced law here for nearly fifteen years and was a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and an officer assigned to intelligence work in the Army prior to commencing the practice of law. I have been criticized in the past as being overly moderate in my racial attitude, and I point these things out only as a preface to my further observations.

The negroes in this community have been stirred into a frenzy by repeated agitation from a leadership which is transient. I would observe that less than 5% of our negro population has ever participated in any racial demonstration of any kind to date. On the other hand, violence has broken out in this community and it is, to this date, virtually unilateral. Negroes apparently have committed several acts of arson. There have been four attempted homicides upon whites from ambush (one attempted homicide victim is classified as serious by the hospital) and, in addition, stores, dwellings and automobiles of white citizens have been stoned and damaged. There has been no similar criminal violence on the part of the white community. I have heard threats of additional contemplated arson, but such additional information is pure hearsay so far as I am concerned.

I direct this letter to you primarily because of the great national concern which was expressed over the brutal and barbaric slaying of a negro leader in the South. The national comment was just and proper and condemned the viciousness and brutality of the crime. My point is that, in this community, crimes of equal violence and, in cumulation, as grave ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~or graver than~~ that committed in the South, have gone unnoticed. Offers of federal cooperation in the investigation of these crimes committed locally have not been forthcoming. No one has felt called upon to condemn these criminal acts. In fact the only one who has found the courage to speak out on the national level, with respect to the negro demonstrations and accompanying violence, has been former President Truman. He has been quoted in the press as classifying the Civil Rights leaders as demagogues. In this connection our local negroes have been told that they are battling for

100-44-243

JUN 25 1963

M.Y.

The Honorable Robert Kennedy
Page 2

June 18, 1963

their Constitutional Rights, whereas no constitutional issue is involved here. I am apprehensive that the same type agitation is occurring elsewhere.

I believe it would be wholesome for your Department to offer its services to the end that the many crimes which have been committed here be investigated by competent federal personnel, and that local authorities be assisted in bringing to prosecution the criminals, whether white or colored, who have committed the several criminal acts here mentioned. I feel that you can do no less than speak out against the crimes which are committed in the name of integration, and that your office should cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of criminals of both races, rather than to maintain an official silence with respect to crimes more frequently attributable to negroes and negro leadership during racial disturbances.

Respectfully,



T. 8-6-63

20530

BM:INT:iwd
144-35-243

P.W.

AUG 19 1963

9/14/63

[REDACTED]
Cambridge, Maryland

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

This will acknowledge your recent communication to the Attorney General.

We appreciate receiving the information you furnished and thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By:
JOHN L. MURPHY, Chief
General Litigation Section

cc: Records
Shrono
Mr. Tranen

RECEIVED AND FORWARDED
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 19 1963

Form No. CVR-17
(Rev. 6-7-63) Civil Rights Division

FROM: MAIL AND DOCKET ROOM

- () Assistant Attorney General
- () First Assistant
- () Second Assistant
- () Trial Staff
- ()
- () Chief, General Litigation Sec.
- () Head, Const. Rts. Unit
- () Tallen
- () Chief, Appeals & Research Sec.
- () Federal Custody Unit
- ()
- () Chief, Voting & Election Sec.
- ()
- ()

REMARKS:

NO DOCKET CARD

1-4-13

June 20, 1963

The Honorable Robert Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

We are in trouble and the attached statement is mailed to you for your sincere consideration and study in order that you may understand what is happening in this community. The same conditions may and if supported by higher authority, more than likely, will be repeated in your community and 10,000 towns throughout the nation.

You in your exalted position of influence and power are continually bombarded with statements and pleas from self-seeking political aspirants, and propagandists of all types. Therefore, I feel that it is my patriotic duty to advise you of the conditions here as viewed by one who is without political ambitions or axe to grind except to glory and live in a happy, progressive and united country.

To introduce myself, I am a more or less retired citizen, born and raised in this county. There is not a section or hamlet of it that has not been covered by me many times. I spent three years with the OPA, am a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a past president, 35 years in retail business and close associations with all races and creeds was my lot and pleasure.

The statement is a composit of what seems to be the sentiment of 95% of our population without varnish or window dressing.

Kindly give the statement your open-minded consideration and let us keep a united American with peace, happiness and love for each other.

Sincerely,


Cambridge, Maryland

44-35-243

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
40	JUN 22 1963
RECORDS BRANCH	
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.	
Gen. Lit. Sec.	

JUL 2 1963

STATEMENT

We deplore public statements by the highest officials of the Federal Government, who gave their approval to disorderly mass demonstrations and the invasion of private property rights in defiance of State Laws. They are encouraging and inviting the demonstrators to break the law in order to enforce their demands by predicting and seemingly condoning riot and bloodshed if their demands are not met.

Professional agitators and rabble rousers, following the communist line, have poured into our community and joined with a few local radicals to inflame our youth and ignore our laws against trespass, disorder and violence.

These actions are dividing our unity, fomenting discord and building animosity between races that will take generations to overcome.

We strongly urge you to take appropriate action to make known that our State and Nation are determined to be governed by the principles of Law and Order with justice to all.

Dorchester has not lagged behind in Civil Rights nor in good relations with our colored citizens. In fact it would seem that our great progress and amiable race relations has encouraged these radicals and outside agitators to select us as easy prey for their personal and organizational aggrandizement.

We have a large majority of good, loyal and constructive thinking colored citizens with a substantial number of competent and progressive leaders, who have accomplished many things for the advancement of their race. However the few radicals and outside trained professional agitators have created the present turmoil. The most able, constructive and conscientious colored leaders have been harassed by these rioters, threatening telephone calls, stoning of their homes, etc., until their personal safety is seriously threatened and it will take a lot of courage for them to take over. The present agitators boldly and blatantly proclaim that no other person or organization can represent our colored citizens without their personal approval and endorsement.

The tolerance shown the riotous integrationists and their depredations against our white citizens has so riled a segment of our population that serious trouble could breakout in retaliation at any time if continued. This must be prevented.

SOLUTION: There are some problems and inequalities that should be ironed out by the real constructive and conscientious local leaders who must come forward from both the colored and white population to plan and relieve the tension and animosity already incurred. Further these leaders must in turn be actively supported by local, state and even national authorities that have not been biased by distorted press reports and propagandists.

PARTIAL LIST OF CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRESS: Started integrating public schools in 7 and 12th grade. One grade a year. All grades fully integrated down to the 5th in fall of 1963.

Colored member school board 6 years.

Member of City Council 50 Years.

Three members of police force.

Member hospital board. All County and City facilities open to all. Most stores and industry employing both races. Only motel and some highway restaurants integrated.

We again strongly urge you to take appropriate action to make it know that our State and Nation are determined to be governed by the principles of Law and Order with justice to all.

TELEGRAM
SPECIAL

TOWUT160 AKWUB051 PA315

P SGA039 PD TDSC CAMERIDGE MD 16 348P EDT

ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F KENNEDY

WASHDC

IF POSSIBLE MAKE CLEARANCE FOR JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL TO
COME TO CAMBRIDGE

[REDACTED] CLASS OF 28 LINCOLN UNIVERSITY PENNA
(49).

934A EDT JUN 17 63

JUN 18 1963

144-33-243

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
22 JUN 17 1963
RECORDED & INDEXED
ATTORNEY GENERAL
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.
Gen. Lit. Sec.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Since these Mass Rallies
of Negroes have taken
on a connotation of
Intimidation of all
Legislatures & Courts from
Local to Federal -
Therefore, be it Resolved
that "Martial Law" be
invoked - F. E. W. I. E. R. -
Mass Rallies are staged
- WITHOUT PROPER PERMIT.

TODAYS CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
REPORTS ON BIBLE PULING -
"I THINK IT'S SILLY" commented
SEN. ALLEN J. ELLENBERG, EIGHT
SILLY OLD MEN.
The same is TRUE OF ALL UNFAIR
EMPLOYMENT 1963 UNFAIR HOUSING

BILLS: ... they are not constitutional.

These BILLS ARE PARADOX
and cannot be carried
out FAIRLY - YOU DISCRIMI-
NATE AGAINST ONE SIDE
OR THE OTHER.

We can only have open
Labor & Housing Markets.

Negro Rally to Decide on Defiance of Guard

CAMBRIDGE, Md.—UPI—Negro leaders here said today that they will hold a mass rally tonight to decide whether to hold new demonstrations in defiance of a National Guard order.

Mrs. Gloria Richardson, head of the Cambridge Committee for Non-Violent Action, bitterly criticized city leaders for breaking off negotiations over Negro grievances yesterday.

She revealed that two negotiations sessions Saturday were stalemated because of a demand by Mayor Calvin Mowbray for a one-year moratorium on demonstrations. The mayor broke off talks because of what he called threat by Negro leaders.

The National Guard was ordered into the city Friday. It was placed under limited martial law and demonstrations forbidden.

Mrs. Richardson repeated Negro demands for faster school desegregation, better housing, equal job opportunities and free access to public accommodation.

BOSTON — AP — Negro leaders today urged the 5,000 Negro junior and senior high school students to stay home from classes tomorrow to protest alleged segregation in Boston's school system.

Brig. Gen. George Gelston, Maryland deputy adjutant general, asked Philip Savage, tri-state director of the NAACP to meet with him today. A spokesman for the guard said that the meeting was designed to bridge the vacuum now existing in the city.

Savage said last week at a Negro rally that unless demands were met he would mobilize 10,000 Negroes at Cambridge on Friday. This threat was given as one of the reasons for breaking off negotiations.

*Revised Article about
where rally.*

My Dear Mr. Kennedy,

Today we went for a ride to Cambridge Mass
land, the racial troubled town and the National
Guard were stopping all Negro cars. I
understood that ~~Cambridge~~ Cambridge
was under partial martial law. If it is
they do not have ~~the~~ the right to stop
anybody.

They are American born citizens and they have the right to go where they want without being stopped.

On day in 1961 I went down to Cambridge and some Negroes were picketing not making any sense, just holding signs up and some ~~the~~ just holding signs came and stuck ~~the~~ Maryland State Placard on the door.

to claim not an ~~edge~~ edge on the ~~regional~~ regional
originality. from Eastern Shoreman, I am
Marjorie doesn't want to let Negroes
have their rights if there they
should be made to. I know you will
agree with me.

Truly truly yours
[Redacted]

112/-35-243

62011

R. V. M.

JUL 17 1963

100. 1. 1973. 1974.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. <i>Alcock</i>	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

Please check investigation underway.

[Signature]

FROM	
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT. DATE

TELEGRAM SPECIAL

#13,873

DOCKETED

JUL 12 1963

1963 JUL 8 PM 5:33

TELEGRAM OFFICE

WU5167 PC119

P CHA037 PD CAMBRIDGE MD 8 235P EDT

DURKE MARSHALL

JUSTICE DEPT WASHDC

HAVE WITNESSED TO ASSAULT OF DEMONSTRATORS ED DICKERSON AND
JAMES LEWIS 1307N TODAY AT DIZZYLAND CAFE IN CAMBRIDGE BY BOB
FERGENSEL AND OTHERS STOP LOCAL POLICE AT

WICKELVEY AND THOMAS OBSERVED ASSAULT AND REFUSE

TO INTERCEDE. CEAS REGISTRARS PROTECT AND AGG FOR PROTECTION

THE CAMBRIDGE NON-VIOLENT ACTION COMMITTEE

(4-).

Feb
9/13

235P EDT JUL 12 63

*Contracted Henry Ford and
requested interview with
McKelvey and Thomas.
John*

JUL 12 1963

744-35-243

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 12 1963	
FBI - NEW YORK	

3. V. M.

RECEIVED DIV 3

EST. L.A. Sect

T. 8-23-63

20530

BM:INT:rb
144-35-243

AUG 26 1963

9M4/5
8/26/63
[REDACTED]
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Mrs. [REDACTED]:

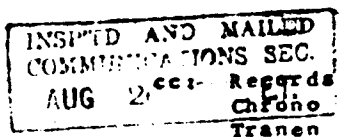
This will acknowledge your recent communication to the Attorney General.

This matter will receive our careful attention. Should it develop that a violation of federal law is involved, appropriate action will be taken.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By:
JOHN L. MURPHY, Chief
General Litigation Section



Form No. CVP-17
Rev. 6-7-63) Civil Ri. s Division

FROM: MAIL AND DOCKET ROOM

- () Assistant Attorney General
- () First Assistant
- () Second Assistant
- () Trial Staff
- ()
- () Chief, General Litigation Sec.
- () Head, Const. Rts. Unit
- () Mr. [Signature]
- () Chief, Appeals and Research Sec.
- () Federal Custody Unit
- ()
- () Chief, Voting and Election Sec.
- ()
- ()

REMARKS: NO DOCKET CARD

1-4-9

7:05 PM

Honorable Earl Warren
The Hon. General of the
United States
Justice Dept
Washington DC

144-35-243
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUL 10 1968
M. B.

Dear Sir:

I have just seen ^{on TV} the shocking, the shocking spectacle of a restaurant proprietor in Cambridge, Md., kicking and attacking with eggs and water the girls and boys sitting peacefully on a public sidewalk outside his restaurant. The news item ~~also~~ reported that onlookers also were physically abusing the sitters. WHY aren't these patriotic and courageous young people protected by police; or if local police are failing to do so, why aren't they being protected by the higher authorities of our country. I write these words in terrible disappointment - in fact - in tears, that such things are being allowed to happen here.

[Redacted signature block]
Arlington Va.

T. 7/31/63

20530

HM:INT:cd
104-35-243

GMG:

AUG 2 1963

[REDACTED]
Salisbury, Maryland

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

Reference is made to your letter of July 10, 1963, concerning
Cambride, Maryland.

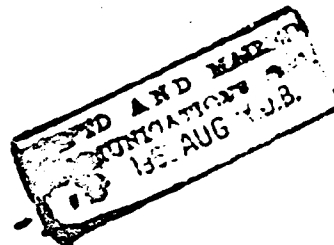
We have considered the information contained in your letter. You
are referred to the remarks of the President at his press conference
on July 17, 1963.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

cc: Records
Cannon
Tranen

By:
JOHN L. MURPHY, Chief
General Litigation Section



Salisbury, Maryland
Wednesday, 10 July, 1963

#13,473

The Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General

Dear Sir:

This letter is written because I plan a step, which, if successful, could retard the current Negro drive for full equality in American life. The thought that ~~that~~ I may do could have that effect distresses me; in no way that I know of does my outlook on issues differ from yours, the issue of the Negro's natural rights included.

The writer is of French-Canadian descent, a native of Worcester, Mass., and a product of Roman Catholic schools there, one of which has benefited from the Kennedy Foundation. A graduate of the University of Maryland, now 29, he spent a year and a half living in Cambridge, Maryland, as a reporter and sports editor for the local newspaper. Since March, he has been a reporter for the Salisbury Times.

This writer remains emphatically for the full integration of Negroes into every sphere of American life, on the same bases that members of other racial stocks in the United States have achieved that integration, that acceptance. On the role of a Negro and of the Negro as a human being and as a citizen, I am color blind, and can prove it.

But that blindness is not all-encompassing. I love Cambridge and all its people, regardless of their views and attitudes, regardless of their color. My religion and my saintly, head mother would allow no other feeling. Yet a great injustice has been and is being done to that community. My conscience will no longer allow for me to communicate my views on that injustice in private (I have not been covering the Cambridge situation for my newspaper; although I feel certain that I risk career, reputation, and friends by going over my editor's head and publicizing my views in print. I might and I risk my own job in that venture.

I have watched the press enter Cambridge, and have buttonholed reporters there in a behind-the-scenes, self-described and self-appointed missionary effort on behalf of Cambridge. That mission has failed. Those who can see my view is just, are unwilling to reflect that in their stories, or unable for various reasons to do so. 111-22-213

I am extremely disillusioned in the metropolitan and national press with regards to its fairness, its responsibility, its freedom from prejudice and bias, even its competency on the racial issue, most particularly on Cambridge, less so on the national scene. P. R.

because of that, I now plan to make what amounts to a pact with a devil, communicating with a Southern Senator who I am sure will be glad to receive any word on Negro excesses, ~~as the Senator to~~

JUL 17 1963

I do not and would not share such pleasure. Yet if I remain silent, and figure that what occurs in Cambridge may help the civil rights bill, for instance, I am faced with the question of whether the end justifies the means.

For a hate-filled woman, Gloria Richardson, with the aid of similarly inclined Negroes and white innocents have served to wreck the reputation of a town. Rather than diminish discrimination and hatred there, they have increased it; in their impatience to achieve just goals now, they are insuring that those goals will have to be gained and protected at the point of a gun, and when the gun relaxes, sitting in a restaurant or swimming in a pool will be a lonely, hard experience for a Negro there, and it need not have been so.

Let me tell you an anecdote. My own sister married a fine man of Irish descent, also of Worcester. He is a graduate of the University of Massachusetts, with a Master's from the University of Maryland (where I received my B.A.), and a Ph. D. from ~~the~~ Michigan State University. Both are excellent citizens, devout Catholics. He is a hard worker, so down to earth and winning he was the first Agronomy teacher from the University of New Hampshire to be accepted in Sullivan County by the farmers.

Yet a fellow-member of the Agronomy Department there and his wife did not welcome them when they moved into a ~~house~~ nearby home. As my sister told it, "She did not come calling. They did not accept us on a social basis." The other couple were Yankees. How would you react to that? Demonstrate? Call the other people names? Protest to the head of the Department? Or would you use moral suasion to achieve that, while proving your own worth and by implication that of your racial and religious ~~group~~ ^{sup}?

I think that what the Negro is doing will surely retard that acceptance and opportunity he so justly seeks. I also believe that excesses in his drive for these goals cannot be condoned.

I asked the people of Cambridge about the possibility of an amendment to the city charter ~~opening~~ opening city restaurants being petitioned. Red-hot segregationists at the fire department were ready to sign: Cambridge's version of Bull Connor, Osvey Fritchett, declared he didn't want to mix with the Negroes, that they were not as good as white men. Others agreed, and some people elsewhere in the city used the private property and businessman's rights argument. Yet others were tired of the whole issue, and wanted peace; some figured they could eat at the private clubs if they wanted to avoid Negroes, anyway; others didn't mind the prospect at all; some would sign because of the demonstrations; others saw integration as inevitable, ~~as~~ the fight to maintain segregation a lost cause; some agreed with the goal, but disagreed with the means used to achieve it, and would or would not sign depending on their whim, and some others were advised not to sign by their superiors, since the lists would be published.

All things considered, I figured that without demonstrations, and with a law, the restaurants would have integrated long ago. Would there be a law without the demonstrations? I don't know. No voluntary move would achieve full integration, because of the addled Robert Fehsenfeldt, proprietor of Dizziland, Jimmy Collins at Collins' drugstore, and a few others, less intense, but still opposed to the idea.

A major factor with many in Cambridge was economic fear. Not all Cambridgeans are segregationists, as we normally consider the term. But enough are to cause enough of a drop in a store's patronage if other lunch counters remain lily white.

Without the current demonstrations, the chances for a petition being successful were dim, I think. Although Fehsenfeldt had talked of one, I knew of none being circulated, at least, not until last Saturday.

Again, allowing for quiescent conditions, if a petition did appear, the influence of majority of community leaders, acting for various reasons, to be sure, would likely ensure defeat of any referendum proposal to defeat the charter amendment. And, of course, the Negroes would vote on the charter, too. Their vote has never been denied in Cambridge, at least, not since 1900, for sure.

I have other views on the national scene, roughly paralleling those of Joseph Alsop and Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer (see the New York Times, July 2 Letters to the Editor, page 2.) Unless the Administration can come out with a denunciation of Gloria Richardson and the prejudices and methods she represents, I will be forced to air my views, for I cannot tolerate seeing a fine community wrecked by such as her.

I might add the Negroes are riding a tiger in the streets, and you are placed in the difficult spot that if you shoot at the tiger, the Negroes will say ~~they~~ you are shooting at them, and so will their innocent and poorly-informed white sympathizers in their present methods.

But I have no desire to see that tiger terrorize a community, create fears and hatreds in the hearts of men. Since you doubtless will be unable to do anything about it, and since the press is so biased and irresponsible, perhaps only the election of Barry Goldwater will be able to get this country off on a different tack.

May my soul and all the souls of the faithful departed rest in peace for contemplating that that prospect would be best for the country we love.

Yours respectfully,

Alfred J. Lemire
Alfred J. Lemire

Kokomo, Ind
July 11-'63.

Att. Gen. Kennedy

Dear Sir -

File #15,873
7/11/63

Have just been listening to the J.V. News of the violence in Cambridge Md. also reading in the papers of all these Communist agitated riots all over the country. Why would you play into the hands of this Communist inspired N.A.A.C.P. and make the rulings that have been made? J.F.K. Can he re-elected without this negro element, In this state negroes have had everything and more than the whites. They have always been in the same

JUL 16 1963
RECORDS SECTION
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

schools (I am a former
teacher) and I note your
children don't go to school
with them! Our city
supports half the colored
population - dozens of
colored women make a
business of having
illegitimate babies and get
paid for it from our tax
money - they come to our
churches, theaters, swimming
pools! For fifty years the
Negro has had a good
chance for education and
self-improvement, but he
is too shiftless and lazy.
The body chemistry, the
whole make-up is different
from the ~~African~~ Caucasian or White race.
You can't make a "Dink

3
Purse from a "Sow's Ear".
The Supreme Court and
your rulings and edicts
have done untold damage
to this United States. If ever
there was a time in this
Nation's History when we
need good leadership, it
is now! Communist
Sub Bases and Missiles in
Cuba! A complete mess!
Confiscation of our earnings
in excessive taxes, to be thrown
away in so called Foreign Aid
Stop casting Pearls before Swine
and let the people of this
Country have the benefits of
their efforts! The Whites
will treat the Negro as well as
he deserves to be. It's up to the Negro
to improve himself. J. A. Hill.

T. 8-19-63

20530

BM:GWJ:iwd 13,873
144-35-243

SEP 8 1963

7/3/63
[REDACTED]
Daytona Beach, Florida

Dear [REDACTED]

This will acknowledge your recent communication to the Attorney General.

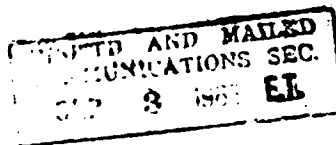
Your interest in writing to express your views is appreciated.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

By:
JOHN L. MURPHY, Chief
General Litigation Section

cc: Records ✓
Chrono



Form No. CVR-17
(Rev. 6-7-63) Civil Rights Division

FROM: MAIL AND DOCKET ROOM

- () Assistant Attorney General
- () First Assistant
- () Second Assistant
- () Trial Staff
- ()
- () Chief, General Litigation Sec.
- (/) Head, Const. Rts. Unit
- ()
- () Chief, Appeals & Research Sec.
- () Federal Custody Unit
- ()
- () Chief, Voting & Election Sec.
- ()
- ()

REMARKS:

NO DOCKET CARD

Re: After Come Rights
Bill is Passed.

[REDACTED]
Daytona Beach, Fla.
July 11, 1963

Copies To:

Pres. John F. Kennedy
Mr. Ralph Abner
Senator Hubert Humphrey
American Bar Association
Washington & Chicago Chambers

Dear Mr. Hubert Kennedy:

It is very reassuring to note that
a government representative was
recently sent to Cambridge, Md. to help
with the desegregation problem there.
I wrote some time ago on needed
something like the traveling judges
of the old days.

But the government is going to
be swamped especially after
the bill is passed.

Therefore I would like to call
on the American Bar Association
to go on TV and encourage the
help to be given in the South

JUL 15 1963

741-35 243	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
JUL 15 1963	
RECORDS BRANCH	RECORD
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.	
Gen. Lit. Sec.	

long in the subject.

Mr. Donaldson who handled the release of prisoners from Cuba is well known & commanding figure in the people's mind, and I would suggest him as spokesman.

City bar racial committee should have volunteer lawyers on each board to give legal advice.

Conversely, they need a source whereby they could call a government spokesman for the Bar Association. Mr. Donaldson was suggested for such a board - for interpretive help. This one hope will prevent disturbances for those cities anxious to desegregate more peacefully.

But I am more concerned with after the Civil Rights Bill is passed.

2. Then the Bar Association
socializing the issue rather than
just keeping track of what is
going on in the cities as they thought
here. You bring the thought back
to Washington here.

(Why is it not called the Civil
Rights Bill pointing up the Civil
Duties along with Civil Rights?
At least this obligation should be
pointed up)

To continue:

My concern & feeling of the need
of such help is because although
you may feel you have a clear
cut bill in, let us say Public
Accommodations, I feel there will
be many hard overlapping local
laws which will cause
division and weaken the
same bill. The interpretation by Congress
of these subsidiary local laws
will be essential

Let us show judicial rather than
military or force thinking in every
Community.

We will certainly need the above -
judicial in the days ahead.

But I am sure the fine lawyers
of this country will come forth
to contribute their help to our
Country at this time.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Ruth Noyes

P.S. The lesson Thomson is it is
always better if you can
consult a lawyer before having
any to go to court, or we will
have the thought that there
will be the case, if we are
properly organized before the
bill is passed.

We have just had a race riot
right here, caught down town in the
Detroit race riots of some years ago.

It is terrifying to be caught in it &
to see the street cars racing by with
windows broken. No traffic. No means
of getting home. It is a terrifying ordeal -
but the worst part is ^{the} coming of night
when you know numbers of your family
sleep with a gun at their side. I
don't think the people know the terror
on both sides. But I remember I had
the thought that it could be, for it
is like a sudden wildfire.

The best thing about it, was the
glory of ^{white} man who when caught
is one of the abandoned street cars
told a young negro boy who was
being possessed by rioters just
scant down on the floor beside me.
And well story has forgotten
Let's not make such persons
necessary. gentle men.

(over)

Take heart, gentlemen, when the real rain
war starts & finally visits this old world,
they will need every bit of knowledge you
gain during our problems and I will hold
the thought that one of you will be a
back as a guidepost in what we do
and what we could have done.

Remember: This is not the time - or do you
believe it? - have the belief that it could help? -
to tell the people of the South about
the Bill of Rights they were said after
the Civil War by northern business,
that desegregation was legal.

This could be the job of the
Poor Association.

Dr. Smith that this is the time that
all the dark corners of America
will come to the fore for correction.
I trust you gentlemen would get
things settled for I am most
interested in helping the animals
animals who cannot speak
for themselves. Why I become
interested in government in the first
place. About there's a bill
coming up on the subject!

NAS:DCS:em

cc:Files
Schlei
Stephenson
Copeland

JUL 26 1963

[REDACTED]
Columbus 3, Ohio

Dear [REDACTED]

This refers to your letter to the Attorney General of July 12, 1963, requesting information concerning the position of the United States and state governments with respect to martial law.

The Department of Justice has no information concerning this problem available for public distribution. There are, however, a number of authorities on the subject of martial law whose works you may wish to consult. Among these are Wiener, A Practical Manual of Martial Law, Harrisburg, Pa., 1940; Fairman, The Law of Martial Rule, 2d ed., Chicago, 1943; and Rankin, When Civil Law Fails, Durham, N.C., 1939. The United States Supreme Court considered the nature and scope of martial law in Duncan v. Kahanamoku, 327 U.S. 304 (1945).

Sincerely yours,

Norbert A. Schlei
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

JUL 26 1963

July 12, 1963

Mr. Robert Kennedy
Attorney General, United States of America
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

It is requested that I be furnished information,
relative to the position of the United States
Government and the State Government, in a communi-
ty where Marshall Law has been established.

Relative to the above, it is further requested
that emphasis be placed upon voting and its
legality during the period of Marshall Law.

Respectively,

WDL/lr

Columbus 3, Ohio

JUL 16 1963	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
19	JUL 16
R. S. M.	

TELEGRAM SPECIAL

#13,873

W03067 PA119

P 03021 NL PD BALTIMORE MD 11

ASST U S ATTORNEY GENERAL BURKE MARSHALL

DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC

FOLLOWING MESSAGE ALSO SENT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY
AND W. VANCE HUBBARD

"RACE RELATIONS IN MARYLAND ARE RAPIDLY REACHING A STAGE
WHERE A REAL EXPLOSION SEEMS LIKELY. IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS
THERE HAVE BEEN THREE MAJOR CRISES, AT THE NORTHWOOD THEATRE
IN BALTIMORE, AT CAMBRIDGE AND AT THE GAYAN OAK AMUSEMENT PARK.
THE ONLY SOLUTION TO THE SITUATION AND THE ONLY WAY TO PREVENT
FUTURE OUTBREAKS AND THE POSSIBLE SERIOUS VIOLENCE IS TO SECURE
THE PASSAGE OF AN ADEQUATE STATEWIDE LAW THAT WOULD GUARANTEE
EQUAL SERVICES TO ALL PERSONS IN ALL PLACES LICENSED TO SERVE
THE PUBLIC. WE THEREFORE URGENTLY REQUEST THAT YOU IMMEDIATELY
USE THE GOOD OFFICES OF YOUR DEPARTMENT TO PREVAIL UPON GOVERNOR

JUL 12 1963

*Televised on news. He agrees
confer with new necessary
view of adjustment of above matters
M.H. (6/30/63)*

CIV. RIGHTS DIV.
JUL 12 1963

E.B.

TAKEN TO CALL A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE TO
PASS SUCH A LAW. [WE ALSO REQUEST THAT YOU ARRANGE A CONFERENCE
WITH US TO DISCUSS THE MATTER AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE.]
REPLY TO REV ROBERT T NEWBOLD, 829 NORTH FREMONT AVENUE BALTIMORE
MARYLAND TELEPHONE NUMBER LAFAYETTE J-0274"

REV ROBERT T NEWBOLD CIVIC COMMITTEE INTERDENOMINATIONAL
MINISTERS ALLIANCE EDWARD CHANCE CHAIRMAN BALTIMORE CORE
LOCAL CHAIRMAN CIVIC INTEREST GROUP. RECEIVED
CLEARANCE